

Montenegro

The Warrior People of the Black Mountain

By Alexander Devine

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A BRAVE and hardy people are the Montenegrins, justly famous for their struggle of centuries against the might of the Turks, and for their indomitable resolution to win national independence. In their homeland, the land of the Black Mountain, as its name declares, where wolf and wild boar roam freely among the pine and beech trees of the uplands, the people must needs contend fiercely with nature also if they are to survive, and the severe training of this contest, no less than the discipline of war, produced a race capable of very exceptional physical endurance.

As born warriors, the men of Montenegro long held war to be their chief activity, and were proud to display the badges and tokens of military service. Courageous and fearless, yet never would they go forth in peace time without their full equipment of arms—pistols, a long dagger in the belt, and a rifle slung upon the shoulder. Modern warfare has rendered obsolete their ancient weapons—the sword with the hilt encased in gold or silver, the pistol of priceless workmanship, the long rifle damascened with glistening gold—but the Montenegrin still rejoices in the magnificence of his raiment.

The national costume consists of very baggy knee-breeches resembling

a divided skirt, a handsomely-embroidered double-breasted waistcoat with gold edging, a long tunic reaching to the knees, cut well open in front and drawn in round the waist by a gorgeous and voluminous silken cummerbund, and a sleeveless jacket thickly set with a double row of gilt buttons, and so fashioned that the chest is left uncovered. In such attire did the Montenegrin male love to show himself in the days of peace, and bravely would he walk the main street of Cetigne, or Cetinje, setting forth the brilliant plumage by a superb physique and stately bearing.

It was natural that men so taken up with the business of fighting, and trained from youth in the profession of arms, should despise all manual labour and leave to the women the necessary



THE COUNTRY OF THE MONTENGRINS



MASCULINE DIGNITY BRED IN THE MOUNTAINS

Immense muscular strength and almost feline elasticity of movement distinguish the men of Montenegro. Their great stature and manly bearing are admirably set off by the rather theatrical national costume—baggy knee-breeches, crimson waistcoat embroidered with gold or black braid, and long open tunic fastened in round the waist by a brilliant cummerbund, stuffed with weapons

Photo, H. C. Woods

work of the country. Hence, while the men, in their long campaigns, have shown themselves unbeaten in the older methods of war, their women-folk have shouldered the burden of toil with a determination to maintain life and a capacity to fulfil its aims unsurpassed in all Europe. Not only are theirs the cares of motherhood and the responsibilities of household management, but it is they who carry the heavy loads and cultivate the soil, accepting the position in no spirit of dependence, but as a natural division of labour.

The male, to the woman of Montenegro, is the fighting animal, and upon

the female has devolved the function of attending to all the other departments of life. She is rarely seen in public, save at church, or as a carrier of goods. Under the law she is not held responsible for crime (murder alone excepted), the husband being held responsible for the offences of his wife, the father for those of his daughter, and the brother for those of his sister. In case of a vendetta women were not expected to take the part of avenger.

Life was not easy for the Montenegrin women, especially in the centuries before the arable lands of the plain were added to the country's dominion.

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In the whole history of agriculture there is nothing more wonderful than the patient energy of the Montenegrin woman to make her land bring forth food, and the ingenuity shown in the cultivation of a scanty and ungenerous soil. The smallest patch, sometimes a matter of a few inches, capable of bearing a single potato plant, is

cultivated. The ledges of rocks, stray niches and crevices of earth, all are made available for seed, and many and varied are the little crops gathered in what is perhaps no more than the area of a square yard.

Yet, in spite of untiring effort on her rocky hill slopes and her more kindly but too few valleys, Montenegro could



UNCOMPLAINING HEROINES OF A WARRIOR RACE

Montenegrin women stand in what is virtually a servile relation to their men-folk, performing almost every function of the national life except fighting for it. All the manual labour falls on them, ageing them prematurely despite their considerable physical strength, and depriving them early of the beauty that is often theirs in youth. Except on festal occasions their dress is very plain

Photo, H. C. Woods

MONTENEGRO & ITS PEOPLE

not raise enough food to feed her people, and she lacked a seaport. The fig, the mulberry, and the vine now flourish in the valleys, but the diet of the people is sparse and frugal, and they eat little save cheese, potatoes, a salted fish called scoranze, and bread of rye and maize. Fortunately for the

none was more fervent than the aspiration "God save him from dying in his bed."

With this martial spirit went the establishment of the blood brotherhood among the younger men, and the setting apart as minstrels and reciters of heroic deeds of those physically unfit to fight. Far back in the history of Montenegro the decree was enacted that he who in the hour of battle left the field to seek safety elsewhere, unless directly commanded to retreat, should in disgrace be clothed in the raiment of a woman, be given a spindle in place of a sword, be beaten with spindles by women, and finally be driven across the frontier as a traitor to the liberty of Montenegro, and one unworthy of his fatherland.

The Montenegrin has all the characteristics of a hardy, mountainous, and fighting people. He is sober, and commonly drinks little but water or sour milk, though at festivals, and on such occasions as a funeral or christening party, he will indulge in red wine or raki, a spirit distilled from the vine and wild plum of the country. He is chaste, faithful to his



BEAUTY SIMPLY ADORNED

Gala dress of Montenegrin women comprises a silk skirt girt round the waist by a silver girdle, and a white bodice over which a short sleeveless jacket of red, blue, or violet velvet, heavily embroidered, is worn

Montenegrin he has always "cared less for a full stomach than a light heart." And this light heart has been his throughout the ages. Hardship and battle were also his, as they had been his father's before him. A peaceful end the Montenegrin never sought. Indeed, he shrank from it, and of the prayers and good wishes bestowed upon him in infancy at his baptism

wife, and warmly attached to his family. The life is indeed still largely tribal, and the house community of the family with the paterfamilias at its head still survives.

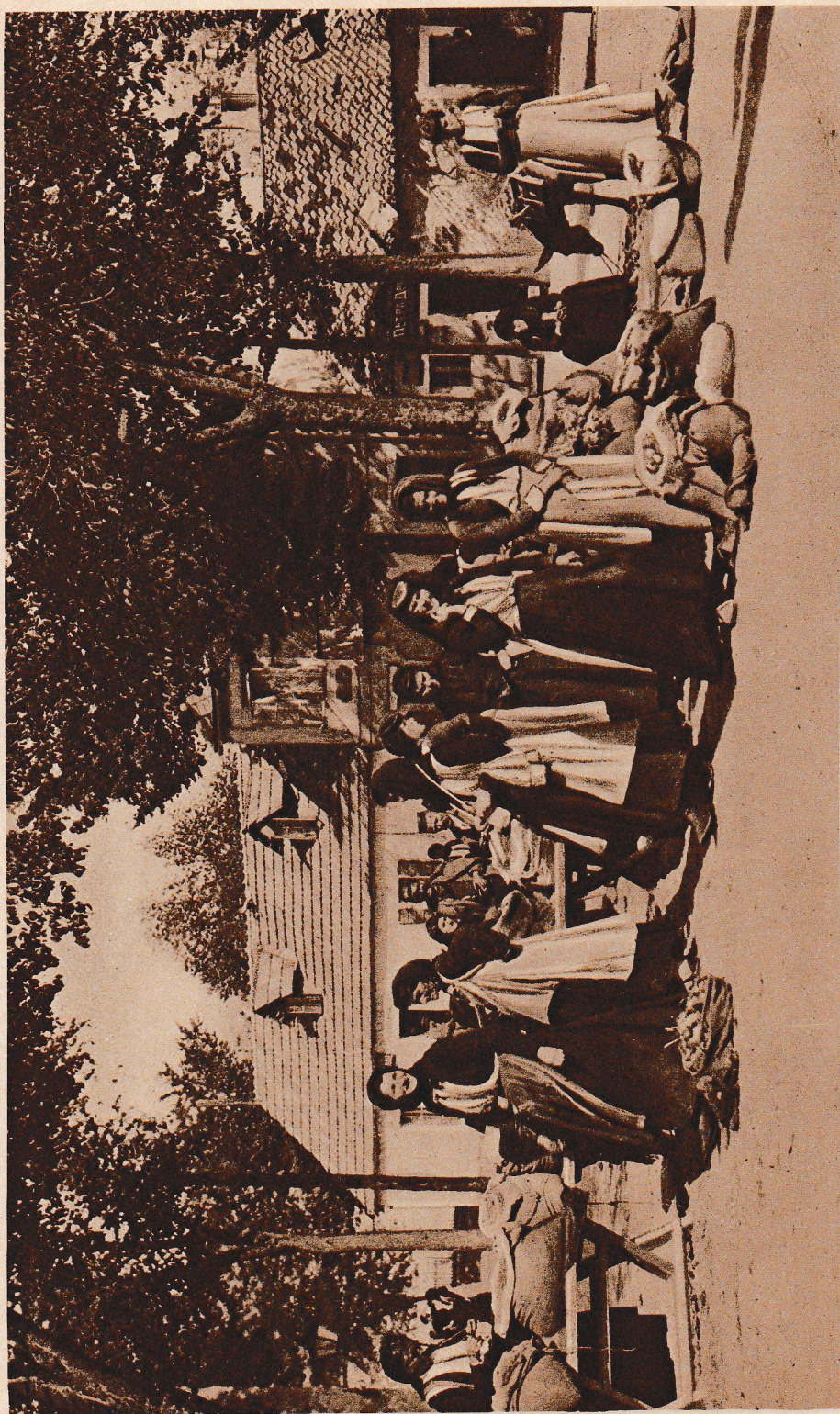
At the same time the Montenegrin is revengeful, and very sensitive where the honour of his family is concerned. It is this sensitiveness that kept the vendetta or blood-feud so long

MONTENEGRINS

In Their Daily Habit



Resplendent national costume never found wearer to whom it was more peculiarly becoming than did that of Montenegro in King Nicholas



In the shady open-air market of Cetigne cheerfully industrious Montenegrin women gather to sell the heavy loads of vegetables grown by themselves with patient toil and carried in by their unaided labour

Photo, H. C. Woods



Preceded by bearded priests bearing tapers and censers, a soldier of Montenegro is borne by comrades to the grave where they will take their last look on his face before his coffin is sealed for ever



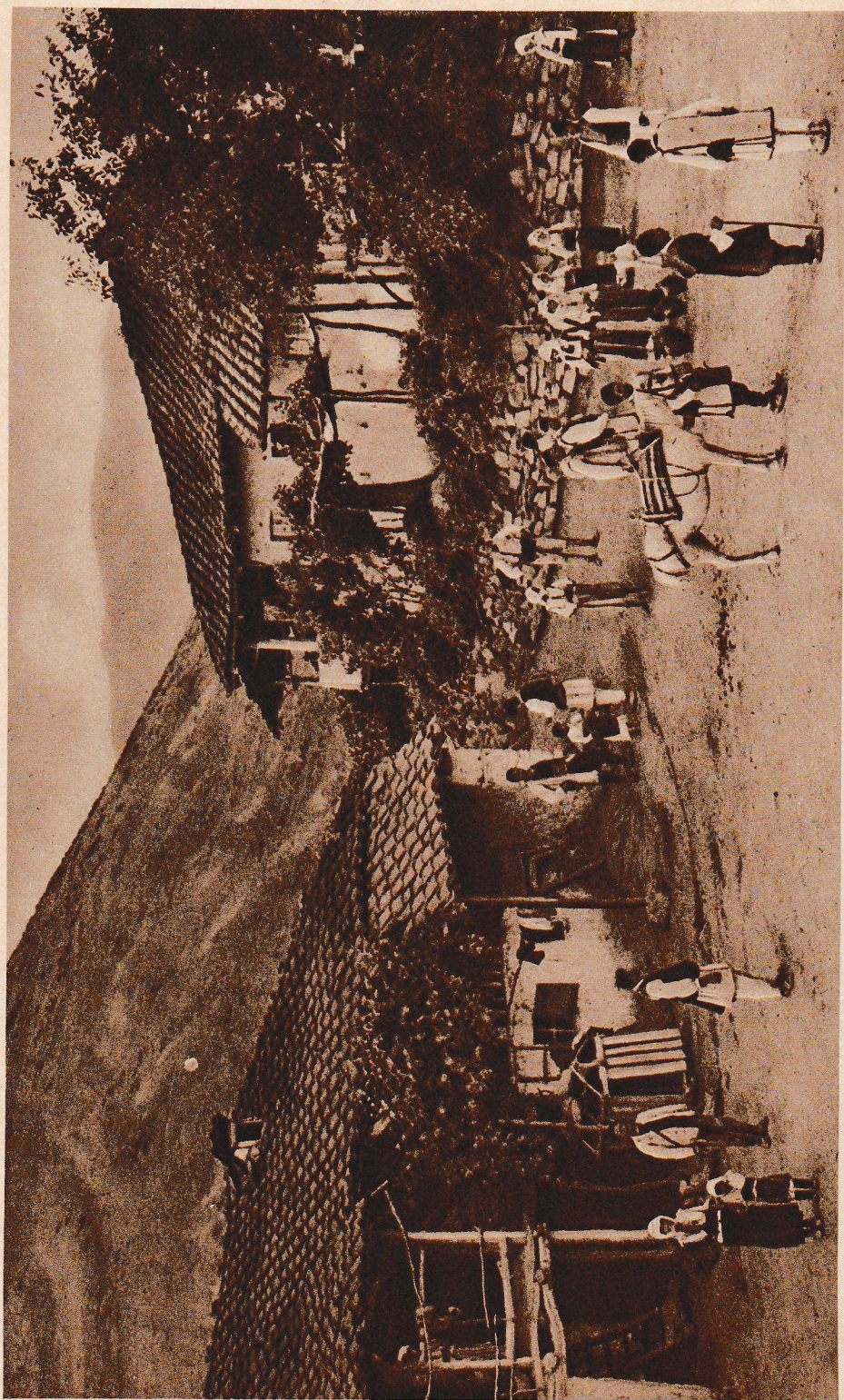
This modest village, Niegouchi, on the slopes of the Black Mountain, was the ancestral abode of Montenegro's erstwhile ruling family



In gossip and barter time passes very pleasantly in the market held on the broad, tree-shaded pavement near the Porta Marina of Cattaro



*Seated on the ground in Cetigne's streets the blind minstrel chants
protracted lays of Montenegrin heroic exploits of long ago*



Life is lived happily on very little in the Montenegrin highlands. As here at Kouzenista, low stone houses warmly tiled shelter the mountaineers, passionate lovers of the everlasting hills that rise sheer above them

Photo, Alexander Devine



Dancing is a favourite amusement of the Montenegrins. Here, in a level open space at Cattaro, a circle of men are executing the ring dance called the kolo, popular all over the Balkan peninsula



Of pure-bred Montenegrin stock, Queen Milena was a regal figure when thus clad in the ornate and beautiful national costume of her people

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alive. The king might prohibit the vendetta, the clergy officially condemn it, but public opinion sustained it. In defence of personal honour or the honour of his family the Montenegrin cannot be persuaded that it is wrong to kill the transgressor. Otherwise, murder is of rare occurrence, save in the case of frontier raids, always regarded as a legitimate form of industry in the Balkans. So primitive a people have no use for professional lawyers, and disputes are settled by each side stating its case and bringing its own witnesses before the district judge.

With all the martial courage of its men, and the agricultural skill and ardour of its women, Montenegro is not without its place in the annals of learning. In the monastery of Obod, near Rjeka, as long ago as 1493, the first printing press was set up by Ivan Tzernovitch, and his son, George Tzernovitch, carried on the good work. Type was obtained from abroad, and many beautiful missals and psalters were printed, until the Turks arrived to destroy the press in 1566. Not until 1832 was the art of printing revived, and the songs and ballads of the country, its legends and stories, so long kept alive by oral tradition, given a permanent record. Of the national ballads, or piesmas, as they are called, one of the most famous is the "Sve-Oslobod" (wholly-free), written to commemorate the Montenegrin Vespers—that is, the historic massacre of the Moslems on Christmas Eve, 1702, an incident in the centuries

of struggle between the Montenegrin and the Turk.

The story of that struggle is, in the main, the history of Montenegro. For its people, like their neighbours the Bosnians and Herzegovinians, belong in their origin to the Serbo-Croat branch of the great Slavonic family.



BRILLIANT PLUMAGE OF THE COCK BIRD

Among peoples still in a simple stage of civilization great personal valour is often accompanied by a not unamiable vanity. Montenegrins manifest it in the extraordinary richness of apparel affected by their chieftains, of whom this theatrically splendid fellow is one

speaking the same language as the Serbs, using the same Cyrillic characters in writing, and adhering to the faith and doctrine of the Orthodox Eastern Church.

Nearly all the old ballads are, naturally for a fighting people, concerned with deeds of war. These ballads, of tremendous length, and



MINSTRELS WHOSE HEROIC LAYS INSPIRE MARTIAL DEEDS

Endowed with generous measure of the poetic temperament, Montenegrins have a rich store of ballads commemorating the martial deeds of their national heroes. Men who are physically incapacitated for fighting are set apart as minstrels, and they chant these ballads to the monotonous accompaniment of a one-stringed fiddle, called a gûsla, or an almost equally elementary guitar

sung to the accompaniment of a one-stringed fiddle, called a gûsla, are a distinctive feature at all social gatherings. Next to singing, dancing is the great national recreation, and the dances are vastly different from those of western Europe. The Kolo, or ring dance, is performed in a slow, dignified fashion by men, sometimes assisted by women, who form a circle and proceed to go through many solemn and stately

evolutions. The oro is a much livelier affair, indulged in by men and women facing one another in couples, and stimulated from time to time by rapid revolver firing on the part of the male dancers.

It was only after the crushing defeat of the Serbians by the Turks at Kossovo in 1389 that the principality of Montenegro became a distinct and separate state, to contend in arms

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henceforth with the power of Turkey until independence should be achieved. After Kossovo the Montenegrins retired to their mountains and, led by George Balsha, defied to the death the sovereignty and arms of the Turk. Hence it is that the Montenegrins, men and women alike, wear for headgear the kapa, a pork-pie cap of crimson, with a broad border of black silk and five gold bands attached. The crimson stands for the sea of blood which washed the Black Mountain for the five centuries represented by the gold

bands, while the black border is the mourning for the disaster of Kossovo.

Many were the changes of dynasty during those centuries, and notable were the Vladikas or prince-bishops, whose rule lasted till 1851. This long line of prince-bishops helped effectively to consolidate national independence and maintain unity.

The bishop of Cetigne combined in a single person both spiritual and temporal authority, and the succession passing from uncle to nephew (since the bishop, according to the law of the



STRONG MEN ARMED AND FEARLESS OF ANY FOE

One may surprise a weasel asleep but never a Montenegrin unarmed. However poor the mountaineer may be, with sackcloth for clothing perhaps, and rawhide sandals for footgear, his rifle will always be kept carefully cleaned and will be in his hand or slung from his shoulder, while in his belt will be a brace of pistols and a dagger as cruel as it is wicked-looking

Photo, H. C. Woods



FREE ON THE HEIGHTS WHERE THE SOVRAN EAGLE SAILS

Poised thus motionless on a ledge in his native rocks, grim and uncompromising as himself, with fierce moustache bristling under his aquiline nose and keen eyes scanning the remotest distances, this aged Montenegrin seems truly akin to the golden eagles that have their eyries in the inaccessible fastnesses of the Black Mountain and disdain the snare of the fowler

Photo, H. C. Woods



LOWLY ROOFS OF RIEKA SHELTER LOFTY SPIRITS

Montenegrin houses are almost invariably one-storeyed, the only exceptions being those of cattle-owners, which have a ground floor, allotted to the animals, and an upper floor containing the family apartments. Chimneys are unusual, smoke from the hearth escaping through the door. Domestic architecture of this elementary kind prevails even in not unimportant towns like Rieka



HOW THE NEWS IS BROUGHT FROM CETIGNE TO CATTARO

Physical conditions place immense difficulties in the way of the development of modern means of communication in Montenegro. In the interior of the country roads practicable for carriages are still few, but on the most important of them the postal service is carried on by means of motor cars, one of which is here seen at Cattaro surrounded by a group of interested boys

Photo, Underwood Press Service

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Eastern Church, must needs be unmarried) prevented the possibility of civil discord among the chieftains of the land. Moreover, the Vladika, by virtue of his sacred office, was less likely than a secular ruler to be tempted to commit treason against the state by becoming a renegade, and his appointment was not made (as the previous appointments to the see of

Cetigne had been made) by the Patriarch of Ipek, a subject of the Porte.

The Vladika owed no allegiance directly or indirectly to the Sultan. He was the elected of the chiefs of Montenegro, and only his consecration to the episcopate came from the Patriarch.

The greatest of the Vladikas was Peter I., who reigned from 1782 to



MONTENEGRIN WOMANHOOD IN ITS PRIME

Regarding the male sex exclusively as the fighting sex, Montenegrin women have shouldered all the other responsibilities of life with a patriotic independence of spirit that sets them high above any reproach of servile drudgery. Unmarried girls wear the symbolic red kapa, and maidens and matrons alike bear comparison well with the women of any other of the Balkan countries



DRAUGHTS OF COLD WATER FROM THE WELL OF NIEGOUCHI

Wells are priceless possessions to the dwellers in the uplands of Montenegro, where in some districts the scarcity of water is so serious that the people are obliged to store melted snow for use in the summer. Some of the departments are almost completely waterless—a fact which more than once greatly assisted their defence against invasion—and throughout the country water is most carefully used

1830. He it was who first brought Montenegro into the politics of Europe, allying his country with Austria and Russia against Turkey in 1788-92, and assisting the British to take Cattaro from the French in 1813-14. Not that Montenegro gained by the latter exploit, for Cattaro was at once ceded by the European Powers to Austria. It was Peter I., too, who defied Napoleon Bonaparte, declining the proffered "protection" of the Emperor and the title of Patriarch of Dalmatia.

Peter II., his successor, a giant six feet eight inches in height, is memorable rather for the administrative work

of his twenty years reign (1830-51) than for his foreign policy. A poet and a reformer with all the zest of youth—he was but thirty-nine when he died—Peter II. is the author of "Gorski Vientz" (The Serpent of the Mountain), a famous Slav historical drama, and "Loutcha Mikrokozma" (The Light of the Microcosm), a philosophical poem that has become a classic of the Serbians. By his efforts the vendetta was forbidden (though not stamped out), theft repressed, a Senate instituted, the national printing press revived, and the piesmas of the country collected and published. Peter II. was the last of the Vladikas.

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ON GUARD AMONG HIS NATIVE ROCKS

Block-houses in the mountains were impregnable positions in Montenegro's system of defences until the days of high explosives. Hawk-eyed sentinels guarded them, communicating with one another vocally over surprising distances

His nephew and successor, Danilo, married, and was content to renounce the spiritual authority of a bishop in favour of the temporal power alone, and to be *gospodar* or prince of Montenegro. With his brother, Mirko, a great soldier—"the sword of Montenegro"—Danilo won recognition for his country at the Congress of Paris, 1857, and in wars with the Turk gained additions of territory. Mirko, despite his military genius, was not deemed the right man for king, and when Danilo was assassinated in 1860 the choice fell upon Mirko's son, Nicholas,

although he was then only in his nineteenth year.

The long reign of Nicholas was to see the principality become a kingdom, the armed camp and "eagle's nest," as Nicholas described his country, become transformed into a modern state, and then finally to see Montenegro itself, after emerging successfully from two Balkan wars, lost in the welter of the Great War. For, by a terrible irony of fate, Montenegro was the one "little nation" to be blotted out of the map of Europe at the end of the Great War, and its inhabitants the one people to be no longer an independent nation.

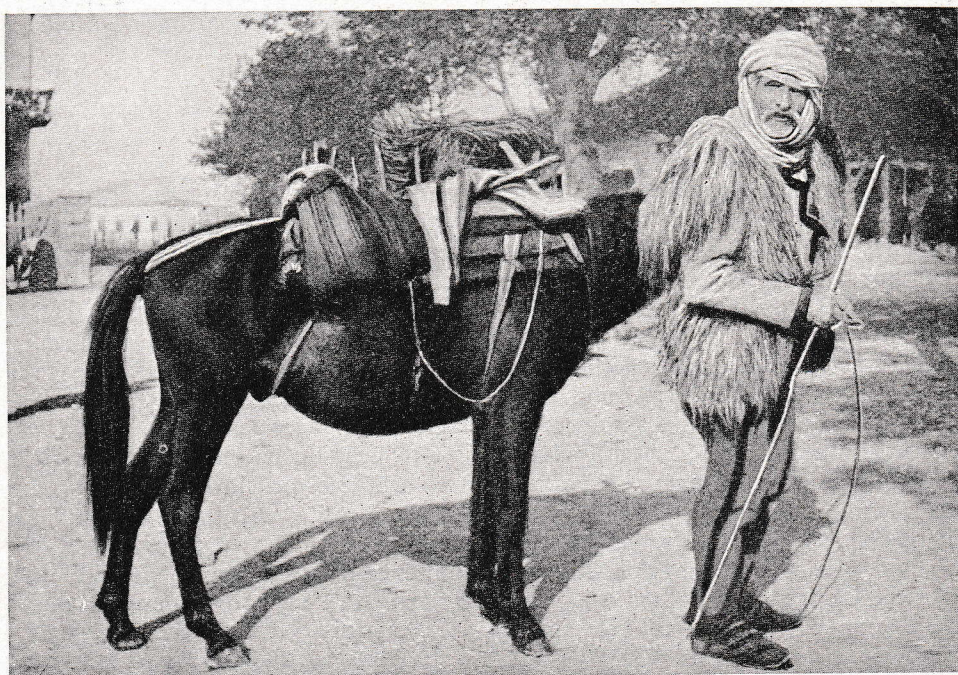
No sovereign did more for his people than Nicholas did for Montenegro. He fought for his hardy mountaineers in the war against the Turks in 1862, led them against the Turks in 1876, and when the latter war ended in 1878 the Berlin Treaty formally recognized the independence of Montenegro and doubled its area, the population being thereby increased from 150,000 to 200,000 souls. The treaty had to be revised two years later, and Montenegro then recovered the port of Dulcigno and the sea board of thirty miles it had held in the Middle Ages.

In the years of peace that lasted until the Balkan war of 1912, much prosperity came to the country under the rule of Nicholas. A constitution and a system of national education were set up in 1868-69. Under the former Prince Nicholas renounced his hitherto uncontrolled rights over the



MONTENEGRIN GUERRILLAS ENJOYING THE MIDDAY MEAL

Even at the best of times the ordinary diet of the Montenegrins is very sparse and frugal. It consists mainly of bread made of rye and maize, cheese, potatoes, and scoranze, a kind of sardine salted. Water or sour milk is the usual beverage, varied very occasionally by red wine or raki, a spirit distilled from the vine and indigenous wild plum



CONTENT WITH A HORSE TO RIDE AND A FLEECE TO WEAR

On the high pastures in the north of Montenegro there are large flocks of sheep famous for their thick fleeces which the natives utilise as winter "warms," crudely fashioned indeed, but luxuriously comfortable. So protected against the cold, and with his strong, if diminutive, Balkan pony to carry his goods, and presently, it may be, himself, this hardy old mountaineer envies no man anything

Photos, Underwood Press Service



MONTENEGRIN GENTLEWOMEN ASSEMBLED IN CETIGNE

Only some event of national importance can bring the ladies of Cetigne into the streets in crowds like this. In ordinary times Montenegrin women are hardly ever seen in public, except at church and when discharging their recognized duties as carriers of goods. The kapa worn by unmarried girls is replaced after marriage by the black headdress worn by the women seen in the front row

public funds, but retained the prerogative of pardon and the direction of public affairs. Two high schools, one for boys, called the Bogo Slavia, and one for girls, called the Jensi Crnogorski Institute, were established, to be followed by primary schools, with free, universal education. A university was impossible, and the young Montenegrin seeking a university education commonly found it in France, Italy, Russia or Germany. The internal resources of the land were developed by introducing the cultivation of tobacco and the vine, though the mineral treasures—iron, copper, coal, and petroleum—still remained undeveloped.

In 1888 the legal code was revised and superseded by a new and more enlightened body of laws, and in 1905 Nicholas promulgated the new constitution, under which the old semi-

patriarchal order gave place to a political freedom (accompanied by the common difficulties that political freedom brings), and the Skupshtina or Montenegrin parliament which assembled at Cetigne in October, 1906, apart from twelve ex-officio members, was duly elected by manhood suffrage.

Nicholas, the last European sovereign to engage personally in battle and to bear on his body the scars of wounds received in the field, re-organized quite early in his reign the whole of the military arrangements of Montenegro. The male population, between the ages of seventeen and fifty, was divided into two divisions, each about ten thousand strong; two mountain batteries of artillery were formed; a military college, with Russian instructors, was established at Podgoritz, and barracks for a battalion of infantry were built at

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Cetigne. But the Montenegrin army never possessed an intelligence department or a complete ambulance corps. As for an army service corps, wives, sisters, and daughters of the mountaineers brought on their backs not only the rations of the fighting-men in war-time, but even the reserves of powder and ammunition.

In 1910, on a petition to the Skupshtina, the principality became a kingdom, and Nicholas its first king. Two years more of increasing prosperity remained for Montenegro before the Balkan wars of 1912 and 1913, and then but one last year before the country was to be plunged into the conflict that changed the frontiers of so many lands. A railway had been constructed in the years of peace from Antivari to Virpazar, with certain

projected extensions. Roads were made suitable for motor traffic. Schools increased. In 1914-15 there were still 18,195 children and 366 teachers in the 211 elementary schools. Four secondary schools at Podgoritza, Niksic, Berane, and Plevlie respectively, had their pupils; and at Cetigne there was a normal school for the training of priests and schoolmasters, and a lycée conducted on the lines of a French public school.

In the first Balkan war, when all the Balkan States were allied against their traditional and ancient foe, the Turk, the Montenegrins fought with all their old valour and reckless courage. Outnumbered by the besieged and with insufficient artillery, they yet captured Scutari, only to learn that the Great Powers had decided that Scutari was



MASCULINE VANITY PARADING ITS PLUMAGE

Disdaining work of any description, Montenegrin men spend their hours of ease displaying their finery in public places. Ingenuously proud of the really splendid appearance they present in the rich costume that displays their magnificent physical proportions so admirably, they parade the streets of the capital or sit outside the cafés, smoking cigarettes and chatting over a modest glass of wine



"GOD SAVE THE KING!" MONTENEGRIN SOLDIERS ACCLAIMING KING NICHOLAS AT CETIGNE

Nicholas, first and last king of a separate Montenegro, personified his people with a completeness attained by no other European sovereign. Chosen prince in 1860, his principality was proclaimed a kingdom in 1910, and he died its king, though a king in exile, in 1921. He fought personally in every war in which Montenegro was engaged in that long period, reorganized the army, revised the legal code, gave his people a constitution and a system of education, and leading a life of simplest domestic felicity, exercised a patriarchal authority which made him the idol of his country

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to be given to a newly-created Albanian state, with a German prince for its ruler.

In August, 1914, had the Montenegrins acted as the Greeks did, and, repudiating their formal alliance, defensive and offensive, with Serbia, stood aside from the Great War, it is probable that Austria would not have molested them. Indeed, as a matter of fact, Germany attempted by large bribes

But Nicholas was now too old to fight as he had once fought on many fields, and the Serbians insisted first that the general staff of the Montenegrin army should consist exclusively of Serbian officers, and secondly (in July, 1915), that the supreme command should be in Serbian hands. In December, 1915, the tragedy of the little nation began when the Serbian military authorities declared that



DARK DOOR THAT CLOSES THE NARROW VAULT OF DEATH

Montenegrins carry their dead to the grave in unclosed coffins, originally perhaps with the same intention of deterring foul play that actuates the Greeks, as already explained on page 2516. In the rear of the procession of mourners accompanying the corpse, borne as shown on page 3539, walks one of the party carrying on his shoulder the lid, which will be fastened down upon the coffin immediately before it is interred

to persuade Montenegro to remain neutral. Neutrality, and the abandonment of their Serbian kith and kin, was an impossible course for King Nicholas and the Montenegrin Skupshтина. The people simply would not hear of such desertion. The men flew to arms, the women undertook to help in every possible way. The old king—for Nicholas was in his seventy-fifth year—threw himself into the strife with unflinching ardour, and quite early in the war the Montenegrin troops saved the Serbian army, and incidentally King Peter and his sons, from enforced surrender to the Austrians.

Mount Lovtchen must be surrendered to the Austrians. In vain the old king protested against suing ignobly for a truce. His parliamentary ministers advised that the Serbian policy of surrender was right; the Serbian chief of the general staff declared on Jan. 2, 1916, that Mount Lovtchen could hold out no longer and must be surrendered.

The Serbians themselves had indeed made all further resistance by Montenegro impossible. The Montenegrin army of 50,000 men had done its work in protecting the Serbian retreat, and ordered by its Serbian commanders not to retire to the south

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MEMBER OF THE CHURCH MILITANT

Montenegrin parish priests belonging to the Eastern Orthodox Communion wear the national costume, carry arms, engage in warfare, and lead the working life of the peasants, from whom only their beards distinguish them. As a class they are poorly educated

(the only possible way of escape) but to move to Podgoritz, it found itself surrounded by the Austrians. From a position so inextricable the Montenegrin army simply melted away to maintain itself in the mountains as best it could.

The Montenegrin army being gone, the ministers quickly took to flight. Nicholas could but remain to become a prisoner of the Austrians, and he, too, left Montenegro—never to be allowed to return. Henceforth Montenegro, as an independent state, was to exist no longer; it was annexed by Serbia, and was to be a province of

the newly-formed Yugo-Slavia. Of all the wrong things done in the so-called peace making at Versailles, there was not one more wrong, in the opinion of the present writer, than that the old patriarchal monarch of Montenegro, a faithful member of the Alliance in the Great War, should have been driven with his wife out of their country, to die in poverty and exile.

King Nicholas died in exile, stricken in years and heart-broken, in March, 1921, and his ashes rest in Italy. His eldest son declined the proffered crown on his father's death, and the kingdom is no more, though a strong body of Montenegrins keep up a guerrilla warfare in the mountains for the liberation of their country. But the people live for ever in Tennyson's great sonnet:

They rose to where their
soveran eagle sails,
They kept their faith, their
freedom, on the height,
Chaste, frugal, savage,
arm'd by day and night

Against the Turk; whose inroad nowhere
scales

Their headlong passes, but his footstep fails,
And red with blood the Crescent reels
from fight

Before their dauntless hundreds, in prone
flight

By thousands down the crags and thro'
the vales.

O smallest among peoples! rough rock-
throne

Of Freedom! Warriors beating back the
swarm

Of Turkish Islam for five hundred years,
Great Tsernogora! Never since thine own
Black ridges drew the cloud and brake
the storm

Has breathed a race of mightier moun-
taineers.



FASHIONS FOR MEN IN THE COUNTRY SET ON A HILL

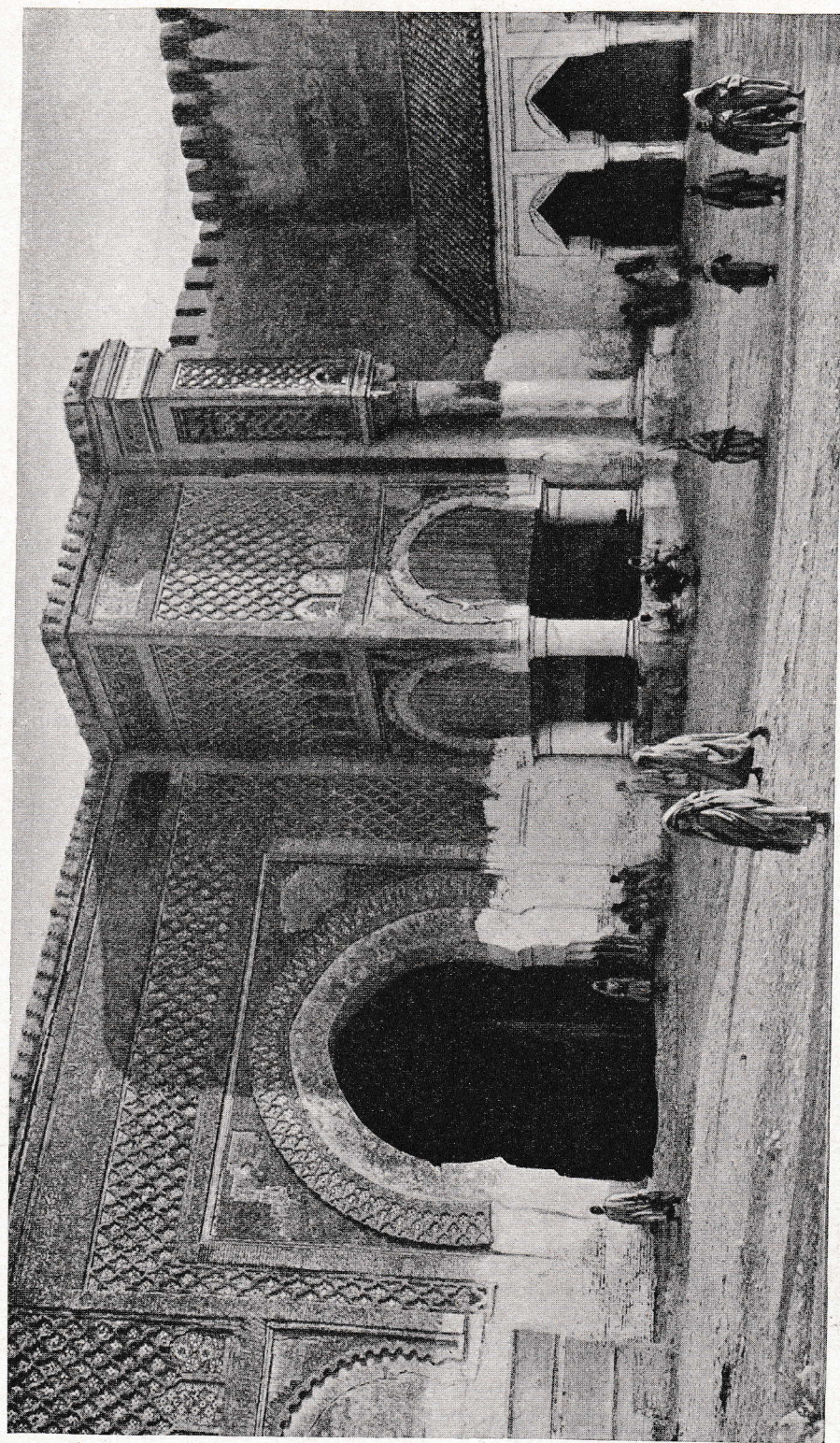
When not decked out in the full trappings of their resplendent national costume, Montenegrin men commonly dress in the styles exhibited by these three men. That on the right is worn by only the poorest and shows none of the artistry displayed in the other two plain but practical costumes. All, it will be noticed, wear the kapa and the cummerbund in which weapons are carried

Photo, Underwood Press Service



MOUNTAINS AND MOUNTAINEERS GUARDING CATTARO

Grouped on the harbour of Cattaro, with great rocks rising into the limestone mass of Mount Lovtchen behind them, these powerful mountaineers finely represent their country. Legend says that at the Creation, the Lord passed above the earth, distributing stones over its surface out of a bag. As He passed over Montenegro the bag burst and the remaining stones, falling, formed the Black Mountain



MASSIVE BRICK AND SLENDER COLUMN BLEND STRENGTH AND BEAUTY IN THE WALLS OF MOORISH CITIES

Moorish architecture has a beauty and character all its own. Brick was the material mainly employed by the Moors, ever great brick-makers, and extraordinarily successful in turning it to decorative use. They lightened the heavy effect of massive walls by piercing them with arches carried on graceful columns, and enriched the face of the upper parts with brickwork set in effective geometrical designs or with inlaid mosaics glowing with colour and gleaming with gold, while further beauty was imparted to the whole by the strong contrasts of light and shade

Photo C. D. J. 11